

Intimations.

G. FALCONER & Co.,
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS.
HOTEL MANSIONS.

NEW SELECTIONS OF
DIAMOND JEWELLERY AND ENGLISH SILVER WARE.
HIGH-CLASS GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES;
GARGE SELECTION OF PRESENTATION PLATE, CUPS, BOWLS, ETC.
FALCONER & Co. are Agents for ROSS'S FAMOUS TELESCOPES AND
BINOCULARS, BORD KEEVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
ADMIRALTY CHARTS AND BOOKS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE EMPIRE TYPEWRITER.

WING KEE & CO.,

Nos. 27, 23 and 49, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL.
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SHIPMAKERS, PROVISION MERCHANTS, COAL
MERCHANTS, &c., &c., OF FIFTY YEARS STANDING.
SHIP CAPTAINS ARE REQUESTED TO GIVE US A TRIAL.
FRANCISCO TSE YAT, General Manager.

ORIENTAL HOTEL

No. 2, Queen's Road Central.

A THOROUGHLY FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE HOTEL.
SITUATED in the most central position. Large and airy Rooms. Hot and Cold
Water Baths. Gas and Electric Light. Cuisine entirely under European Super-
vision. Private Bar and Billiard Rooms. (Monthly Rates for Time and Dinner.
Terms moderate.)
FREDERICK REICHMANN, Proprietor & Manager,
(Late Manager of J. Lyons & Co. (Trocadero) leading Cafeterias in London and of the
Grand Oriental Hotel, Colombo).
Telephone No. 197. Telegraphic Address "COMFORT," Hongkong.
Hongkong, December 1, 1909.

WHITE ANTS.

AVENARIUS CARBOLINEUM

THE BEST
WOOD PRESERVATIVE.

30 YEARS' SUCCESS

THE ONLY EFFECTIVE AND
LASTING PROTECTION
AGAINST
WHITE ANTS.

GOVERNMENTS AND OTHER TESTIMONIALS.

SOLE AGENTS:

MELCHERS & CO.

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the
Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion,
Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's
Cure for Gout,
Rheumatic Gout,
and Gravel.

Safest and most
Effective Agent
for
Rheumatic Use.



MAGNESIA

J. T. SHAW,

Tailor and
Outfitter.

Ellwood's Helmets,
1910 Style.

PITH HELMETS
FOR
MEN.

PITH HELMETS
FOR
BOYS.

THERMOS FLASKS,
ISOLA FLASKS,
FROM \$4.50.

Hongkong, November 1, 1909. 1921

CHRISTIANITY WORK

INTRODUCING INTO CHINA

Represented from the "CHINA MAIL."

To be had at the "CHINA MAIL" Office,

5, Wyndham Street.

Price ... 70 Cents.

Intimations.

MITSU BISHI GOSHI KWAISHA
(MITSU BISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKA-
SIMA, CCHI, MUTABE, HOJO,
NAMAZUTA, SAYO, SHINNEW-
and KAMUYAMADA Collieries.

SOLE AGENTS for KISHIDAKE, MI-
YAO, and KIGIO-KOMATSU Coals.

HEAD OFFICE - TOKYO.
BRANCH OFFICES:-
Nagasaki, Moji, Karatsu,
Wakamatsu, Kobe, Osaka,
Shanghai, Hongkong, Hankow.

TEL. ADDRESS for above: "IWASAKI."
Codes:-A1, ABO 5th Ed., Western Union.

AGENCIES:

YOKOHAMA: M. Asada, Esq.

CHINKIANG: Messrs Gearing & Co.

MANILA: Messrs Macandray & Co.

For particulars, apply to

H. OISEI,

Manager,

No. 2, PRINCE STREET,

HONGKONG, January 9, 1909. 818

OWEN B. WILKS & CO.,

GENERAL & COMMISSION

AGENT.

STOCKS KEPT OF

SHIPOWNERS ANTIPOULING

COMPOSITIONS

FOR SHIPS BOTTOMS (GREENWOOD BRAND).

ANTI-FRICTION METALS,

GRIPPLY BELTING,

METALLIC FILAMENT and other

ELECTRIC LAMPS, FANS AND

SUPPLIES

40, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL

TELEGRAM, WANDERBOOS. TEL. 909.

Hongkong, August 3, 1909. 977

THE BIRD IN
THE HAND

(A BIRD IN THE HAND IS
WORTH TWO IN THE BUSH).

"THE bird in the hand" to the
merchant is the customer within
the store. It requires some sort of
attraction in the first place to get the
customer there—about the best at-
traction is a real, live advertisement
something good that will catch the eye
that has been carefully written, art-
istically compiled and strikingly set up.
Advertisements in the China Mail and
Overland China Mail read the best.
Look the best and give the best results.

Hongkong, April 12, 1910. 484

PATELL & CO.,

Exporters & Importers

General Merchants

and

Commission Agents.

Hongkong and

Canton.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

EVERY KIND

OF

Footwear

MADE

TO

ORDER.

CHERRY & CO.,

35, WELLINGTON STREET.

Hongkong, May 5, 1910. 678

CHERRY & CO.,

35, WELLINGTON STREET.

Hongkong, May 5, 1910. 678

CHERRY & CO.,

35, WELLINGTON STREET.

Hongkong, May 5, 1910. 678

CHERRY & CO.,

35, WELLINGTON STREET.

Hongkong, May 5, 1910. 678

CHINESE STUDENTS IN
JAPAN.

To the May issue of the Chinese Student's
Journal (a Shanghai journal printed in
English), Mr. Ling Chi-Hong contributes
an article entitled "Our Chinese Students
in Japan," which runs as follows:—

"Soon after the China-Japanese War of
1894, a group of Chinese young men were
sent by the Chinese Government to Japan
in order to be educated in modern learning.
China had just then been rudely awakened
to her effete system of education, to
which she largely attributed her humiliating
defeat in the brief war with a country which
she had long regarded as inferior to her,
and whose victory, she considered, was
principally due to Western learning, which
the former had so successfully assimilated.
The sending of Chinese students abroad
seemed to her the only effective remedy in
checking the decaying trunk of her stagnant
civilisation and putting new vigour
and new vitality to the moribund Empire.

"Japan was naturally the place of her
choice for the education of her youths,
partly for economic reasons, and partly
for the similarity of language and litera-
ture as well as racial characteristics which
would ensure the 'shortest' path to at-
tain her objects. The abolishment of
the Imperial Literary examination in 1905
gave great impetus to the cause of modern
education, and the case with which a
few of the Japanese returned students
obtained their literary degrees and high
Government offices caused a great increase
of Chinese students pursuing their studies
in Japan, so that within a few years the
number reached as high as thirteen thousand.
Though few were bent on real
education, this majority went to the country
merely for the name of being returned
students, and for the prospect that was
held out to them of becoming officials.

Consequently there was a mad 'speculative
rush' for Japanese education, but few stayed
longer than from 3 to 6 months.

"There were not a few covetous
Japanese who took advantage of this
educational speculation, and shells of shu
acts of desecration from the so-called
normal to the collegiate institutions were
started by hundreds of these enterprising
youths. The prices of food and other com-
modities, which have been low for centuries
suddenly rose to high figures in Tokyo, in
consequence of the lavish and extravagant
habits of our Chinese students, many
of whom were connected with rich and in-
fluential families. Tuitions and diplomas
also had their premiums and exorbitant
prices were demanded from the Chinese
students both as matriculation and graduation
fees.

"The value of worthlessness of such an
education is apparent to right-minded men.
In order to get a real education in Japan
two years must at least be devoted to the
study of the language and five years would
be the minimum time before one can get a
fair education.

"The fates of Japanese education soon
came to the knowledge of the Imperial
Government, and in 1905 the Board of
Education of Tokyo was instructed (and by
our Government to enforce strict regulations
for the control of Chinese students.

As soon as the above-mentioned order was
reported in the newspapers, the Chinese
students held a meeting at the hall of the
Chinese Students' Alliance in Tokyo. The
members held divided opinions, some
proposing to return and others to remain.
As a result, more than one half left Japan.

"Within recent years have come
many who have gone to Japan for
education. Many who returned established
their own schools in China, while many
others were scattered all over the provinces
either as students or as 'professors' and
interpreters in the Colleges in the
interior where Japanese professors still
hold their sway. Anyway the tremendous
decrease of Chinese students in Japan is
due both to the disrespect which Japanese
students are generally regarded by the
Government and the public, and to the
impaired development of our educational
system at home. More and more of our
young men are now returning from their
education in America and Europe to take
up work in China, and the number of
institutions engaging returned students
as teachers and professors is rapidly
increasing.

"However, education in the recognised
colleges in China is now admitted to be far
superior to that in Japan in the so-
called short-cut courses institutions; and in
no way inferior to the well established
institutions in Japan.

"In the face of these facts I am at a
loss to understand the motive of our
Government in negotiating with the Board
of Education in Tokyo to send two hundred
students annually for twenty-five years to
the five High Schools selected by the
Director of Chinese Students, the former
agreeing to pay the enormous sum of
fifteen million yen. In addition to this, it
is further stated that each of the five
schools will be subsidised at an annual
sum of sixty thousand yen."

"Now, our own schools are continually
suffering from lack of funds. Not a few
have been closed for want of money while
others are languishing for want of proper
supplies. Why in the name of common
sense does not Government apply this
money to our needy schools which can do
much better in the way of educating our
youths than any of the Japanese schools? Our
returned students with good sound
education and academic diplomas are re-
turning by the hundreds every year and
the number waiting for some positions is
increasing. Is it not the duty of our nation
to employ these young men, not only as
an encouragement to modern education,
but also for the uplifting of our own
institutions? To write therefore to trusts
that wise counsels will prevail and that
the authorities will not carry out their unwise
and unkind scheme.

"We need the money sorely to improve
our own educational system in China, and
when no money can be had to establish our
own home institutions and to improve those
already existing, it is no excuse on the
part of the authorities to spend the money
on an object which can return only un-
satisfactory results."

"I do not grudge the sending of students
abroad, if it is the intention of our
Government to do so then, would it not be
better to send the students to Western
countries where they can have access to
the real fountain-head of learning, and
where the money can be at least wisely
spent? I sincerely trust that this matter
will receive the careful consideration of our
Government."

PEARSON'S HYCOL

(Co-efficient 18/20)

The most POWERFUL DISINFECTANT in the WORLD. Guaranteed 18/20
TIMES more effective than pure Carbolic Acid under GOVERNMENT STANDARD
TEST ON TYPHOID GERMS. Certificate of strength given to each buyer.
NON-POISONOUS and NON-IRRITANT to HUMAN and ANIMAL life.
NON-CORROSIVE.

ONE GALLON will make 400 GALLONS of Efficient Disinfectant.

PERFECT EMULSION IN WATER.

PRICE \$3.00... per 1 Gallon Drum.

12.50... per 5 Gallon Drum.

2.60... per 1 Gallon in Bulk.

PEARSON'S SAPONIFIED CRESOL

Co-efficient 10; \$1.95 per 1 gallon Drum.

5; \$1.75 per 1 gallon Drum.

Ask other manufacturers of fluids for a Guarantee of the Germicidal
Strengths of their products (in relation to Pure Carbolic Acid) under the
Standard Test on Typhoid Germs and then compare the result with our
HYCOL. This is the only way you can arrive at the Germ killing properties
and at the true value of a Genuine Disinfecting Fluid.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA & JAPAN FOR

PEARSON'S ANTISEPTIC CO., LD.

Hongkong, May 3, 1910. 673

HUGHES and HOUGH,

AUCTIONEERS

AND

COMMISSION AGENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instruc-

tions to Sell by Public Auction

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

on

SATURDAY,

the 18th June, at 11 A.M.

AN ASSORTMENT OF

Turkish Towels, Lace Curtains, House-

hold and Table Linen, Fancy Goods,

Table Plate and Cutlery, Prismatic Glasses,

Binoculars, etc.

And

FANCY JEWELLERY.

All new goods direct from London.

Catalogues will be issued.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 14, 1910. 763

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instruc-

tions to Sell by Public Auction,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

on

FRIDAY,

the 17th June, 1910, at 11 A.M., at the

China Navigation Co., Ltd. Godowns,

Praya, West Point.

THE FOLLOWING GOODS SALVED

EX S.S. Kuei-yang,

(in good order and condition),

Counting Boards, Medicine, Merchandise,

Bamboo Sticks, Tin, Rattans, Victrola

Stores, Rumm, Wood Staves, Iron and

Rubber Ware, Staves, Japan Wood, Cassia,

Paper, Iron Hoop, China, Glass, Wire

Nails, Varnish, Quicksilver, Sandalwood,

Leaf Fans, &c., &c., &c.

Terms:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 14, 1910. 765

FOR SALE

STEAM Launches, Steel Lighters,

Wooden Lighters, Steam Canoes

(travelling and stationary), Steam Hoists,

Lidgerwood Steam Fire Drives, Diving

Pump and Dress, Hand Grabs, Capstan,

Hand Winches, Driving Pulley, Bolts and

Nuts, Hook Bolts, Clutch Bolts, Barrel

Bolts, Galvanised Spikes, Fire Shovels, Chain

Hoists, Iron and Brass Screws, Differing

Piles, Rolled Steel Joists, Steel Channels,

Corrugated Iron Roofing, Roofing Washers,

Angle Iron, Cast Iron Columns (suitable

for building construction), Whitewashing

Machines, Canvas Sewing Machine, Patent

Fire Escape, "Wall" Light, "Kiln"

Light, Acetylene Lamps, Hand Pump,

Theodolite and Levelling Staff, Ropes

Duplinox, Comptometer, Telescope (on

tripod), Office Desks and Cupboards,

One 17 H. P. Oil Engine (Kynoch).

Apply to

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 3, 1910. 676

SINGON & CO.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARD-

WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale

and Retail Ironmongers Pig Iron and

Foundry Castings, General Store-

keepers and Shipchangers. Nos. 25 and

27, HING LOONG STREET, (2nd Street, west

of Central Market) Telephone No. 815.

Hongkong, September 4, 1909. 1124

LABUAN COAL

NOTE.—This COAL can only be

obtained from THE LABUAN COAL

TRADING CO., LD. who are now prepared to

supply fresh Coal straight from the Mines.

Steamers load at the Wharves. Quick

despatch.

Telegrams: "LABOR LABUAN";

BRADLEY & CO.,

Agents, Hongkong.

Hongkong, August 11, 1909. 1014

THE BACK DOOR

A SKETCH OF WHAT MIGHT

HAPPEN.

Reprinted from the "CHINA MAIL."

To be had at the "CHINA MAIL" Office,

5, Wyndham Street.

Price ... 50 Cents.

Intimations.

To Let

TO LET.

BOARD and RESIDENCE in private
English family. Large Cool Room.
every convenience. Upper level. Terms.
Apply
Care of "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, June 15, 1909. 764

TO LET.

CONVENIENTLY situated. FOUR-
ROOMED HOUSE at Kowloon.
Unobstructed view of Kowloon Hills and
Lyonsmoo Pass; breezy situation; electric
light throughout; two bath rooms; newly
painted and colourwashed. Rent, \$65 per
month.
Write to
Care of "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, June 14, 1910. 757

TO LET.

No. 2, CONDUIT ROAD, from 1st
July. Five Rooms. Electric Light
throughout. Splendid Harbour View.
Apply to
Care of "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Messrs LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, May 9, 1910. 697

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 44, DUDDELL
STREET.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, January 1, 1910. 109

TO LET.

156, PRATA EAST, from 1st June,
also
OFFICES at No. 2, PEDDER STREET,
from 1st July.
Apply, Messrs JARDINE, MATHESON &
Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, May 31, 1910. 696

TO LET.

No. 3, CANTON VILLAS, Kowloon.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, February 24, 1910. 854

TO LET.

BUXLEY LODGE, CAINE ROAD,
suitable for a Boarding House, School,
College, or Family Residence, recently
painted and renovated throughout. Im-
mediate possession.
Apply to
CHATER & MODY.
Hongkong, May

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday June 18, 1910.
At 100 cents per Doz. for Mutton.

Satchel Meat.

Beef, Arian & prime cut—Mal Hong Pa...	20
Beef, Corned Ham Ngon Yuk...	22
Beef, Roast—Shio...	22
Beef, Breast—Ngon Lam...	15
Beef, Soup—Tong Yuk...	20
Beef, Steak—Ngon Yuk Pa...	22
Cutlet Ngon Lam Sticks...	3
Sausages—Ngon Chang...	5
Sausages—Ngon Chang...	5
Tongue, Fresh—Ngon Li...	60
Corned—Ham Ngon Pa...	60
Head—Ngon Tau...	85
Heart—Ngon Sum...	18
Hump—Ngon Kiu...	8
Feet—Ngon Kerk...	8
Kidneys—Ngon Yiu...	8
Tail—Ngon Mei...	12
Liver—Ngon Con...	12
Tripe (unadressed)—Ngon To...	6
Deer Head & Feet—Ngon Chai—Kak...	100
Mutton Chop—Young Fat Kwai...	22
Leg—Young Fat...	20
Shoulder—Young Fat...	22
Pigs—Chitling—Chi chong...	24
Brains—Chi Kow...	18
Feet—Chi Kerk...	25
Fry—Chi Chai...	15
Head—Chi Tau...	11
Heart—Chi Sum...	8
Kidneys—Chi Yiu...	10
Liver—Chi Con...	18
Pork Chop—Chi Fat Kwai...	18
Corned—Ham Chai Yuk...	24
Leg—Chi Fat...	18
Fat or Lard—Chi Yiu...	60
Sheep's Head & Feet—Young Tau Kerk...	50
Heart—Young Sum...	9
Kidneys—Young Yiu...	24
Liver—Young Con...	22
Smoking Pig, To Order—Chi Chai...	20
Shoat, Boar—Sang Ngon Yuk...	20
Mutton—Sang Young Yau...	20
Veal—Ngon Chai Yuk...	20
Sausages—Ngon Chai Chong...	20

Poultry.

Chickens—Kai Chai...	34
Capon, Large, Small—Siu Kai...	33
Ducks—Kai...	24
Doves—Pan Kai...	24
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tau...	24
Fowls, Canton—Kai...	33
Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai...	22
Geese—Ngon...	22
Geese, Wild Sh. & S. Y. H. Kai...	24
Musks, Deer—Wong Keng...	24
Hare, Shanghai—Tui Chai...	24
Partridges—Chi Kow...	24
Phoebant—Shan Kai...	24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kip...	24
Hollow—Hoi Hoi Pak Kip...	24
Quail—Um Chon...	24
Rice Birds—Wo Pa Chon...	24
Snipe—Se Chok...	24
Turkeys—Chok—Phos Kai Kung...	24
Wild Ducks—Kai—Shanghai—Sui Yip...	24
Teal—Sui Ap Chai...	24
Wild Ducks Canton—Sang Shing—Sui Ap...	24

Fish.

Arbok—Ka Yu...	17
Bream—Siu Yu...	17
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu...	22
Carp—Si Yu...	20
Catfish—Chai Yu...	18
Codfish—Mou Yu...	22
Crabs—Hoi...	16
Crabs—Hoi...	16
Dab—Siu Mang Yu...	12
Duck—Wong Mei Lau...	10
Dog Fish—Tui Tai Ba...	18
Eggs, Congor—Hoi Mian...	17
Fresh water—Tui Sin Yu...	17
Eels—Yellow—Wong Sin...	40
Frogs—Tien Kai...	70
Garoupa—Sok Pan...	22
Gudgeon—Pak Kip Yu...	22
Herrings—Tui Pak...	32
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kai...	18
Labrus—Wong Yu Yu...	32
Loach—Wu Yu...	20
Lobsters—Lung Ho...	20
Mackerel—Chi Yu...	36
Monk Fish—Mong Yu...	18
Mullet—Chai Yu...	18
Oysters—Sang Hoo...	18
Parrotfish—Kai Kung Yu...	18
Perch—Tui Loo...	9
Pike—Fa Pav Pong...	20
Plaice—Pau Yu...	20
Pomfret, Black—Hoi Chong...	24
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong...	24
Prawn—Ming Yu...	10
Ray—Fai Yu...	10
Rock Fish—Sok Kai Yu...	10
Cook—Chi Yu...	10

肉食

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Fruits.

Almonds—Hong Yau...	24
Apples (California)—Kam San Ping Khe...	25
(Chico)—Tin Chun Ping Khe...	25
Small—Eoi Tong...	15
Custard—Fan Lai Chi...	15
Bananas, fragrant—San Shing...	15
Bananas, (brides)—Macao—San Shing...	15
Chestnuts, Chinese—Yong Lut...	14
Carabolas—Yong Tui...	10
Cocoanuts—Yeh Tai...	10
Lemons, China—Ning Moong...	15
America—Kam San Ning Moong...	15
Lichees Dried—Lai Ch Small Stone...	25
Fresh...	11
Limes (Siam)—Sai Sung Ning Moong...	10
Mango, Manila—Lai Sung Moong...	10
Mangosteens—San Chuk Tai...	24
Oranges (Canton)—Sai Shing Tin Chang...	15
Oranges Sweet...	15
Pears (American)—Kam San Ning Moong...	15
(Canton), Cookina—Sai Li...	10
Peaches—Fa Sang...	10
Perseumona Large—Hong Chai...	10
Pine-apples, 1st quality—Sheng Poon Tai...	15
2nd quality—Chung-tung...	15
Plantains—Tai Coo...	3
Plums—Swatow Hong Yau...	7
Pumpkins, Siam—Chin Lo Yau...	15
Shanghai—Lo Kwai...	15
Walnuts—Hoi Tai...	10
Green—Sang Hoi Tai...	10
Water Melon (Am.)—Kam San Si Kai...	4
(China) Sai Kai...	4
Grape—Sang Po Tai Tai...	15

Vegetables &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheng Hoi Tai...	8
Chai Chonk...	8
Beans (French), Macao—Oh Moou Pin Tai...	15
(French), Shanghai—Sheng Hoi Tai...	8
Pea—Hoi Tai...	8
Sprout—Hoi Tai...	8
Long—Hoi Tai...	8
Best Root—Hong Chai Tai...	2
Brussels—Ching Yuen...	4
Red—Hong Chai...	3
Cabbage, Chinese, com.—Kai Chai...	3
Cabbage Red—Hong Chai...	15
Cabbage (Shanghai)—Yeh Chai...	12
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kai Shun...	3
Carrot, Large size—Tai Yeh Chai...	15
Medium size—Cheung Yeh Chai...	15
Small size—Sai Yeh Chai...	15
Cauliflower, Large size—Tai Yeh Chai...	15
Medium size—Cheung Yeh Chai...	15
Small size—Sai Yeh Chai...	15
Corn, Kam Shun...	15
Celery, Chinese—Tung Kan Chai...	15
English—Yung Yu...	15
Chilies Dried—Chai Chai...	15
Red—Hoi Tai...	15
Green—Ching Lai Chai...	8
Curry Stuff English—Ka Lee Chai...	15
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa...	15
Bitter Squash—Fa Kwai...	4
Cauliflower—Suen Tai...	4
Unger, young—Suen Tai Kung...	3
Old—Lo Kung...	3
Home Radish, Sui—Lai Kan...	25
Indian Corn—Sak Mai...	15
Lettuces—Yung Sang Chai...	15
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai...	15
Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai...	7
Mushrooms, Fresh—Sang Chai Khe...	10
Musk Melon—Am. Kam San Hong Kwai...	15
Okra, Bombay—Yung Chong Tai...	7
Onions, Bombay—Yung Chong Tai...	7
Green—Sang Ching...	4
Shanghai—Sheng Hoi Chai...	4
Papaw, 1st qual.—Tai Mai San Kwai...	10
End—Chung...	10
Parley—Kam Chai...	10
Green Peas—Ching Tai...	15
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu...	3
Shanghai—Sheng Hoi Chai...	3
Japan—Yut Poon Chai...	3
American—Fa Li...	3
Yochow—Pak Chai...	3
Pumpkin—Tung Kwa...	3
Radish—Hong Lo Pak Tai...	3
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong...	3
Sage—Chai So...	3
Shallots—Chai Chai...	3
Spinach—Yin Chai...	3
Tomatoes—Fan Koi...	3
Taro—Wo Tai...	3
Ternipe, Fresh (Long)—Low Pak...	3
English—Yung Lo Pak...	3
Vegetable Marrow—Chai Kwa...	3
(Am.)—Kam San Chai...	3
Water Cress—Sai Yung Chai...	3
Edible—Lin Ngai...	3
Kam—Ta Shu...	3

The prices necessarily vary from day to day and the Sanitary Board has no power to compel stallholders to sell at the prices quoted.

W. BOWEN-BOWLANDS, Secretary, Sanitary Board.

THE CIVIL LIST.

Cost of Upkeep of the Royal Household.

EXPENSES OF THE KING.

The House of Commons will, before the present session comes to a close, have to settle the amount of money to be devoted annually during the present reign to defray the personal expenses of the King and Queen, the support of the Royal Household, and the payment of civil officers and pensions. These constitute the civil list voted at the commencement of every reign since the accession of William and Mary.

With the accession of William IV. the civil list was put on what is practically its present footing, says the Morning Post. The King surrendered every source of revenue, most of the charges which properly belong to the government of the Kingdom were taken over by parliament, and the civil list was fixed at £310,000, raised when Queen Victoria came to the throne, to £385,000.

This surrender of the hereditary revenues—as they are called—has since been made at the beginning of every reign; and it may be noted that one consequence of the surrender has been that the Crown is now, by a series of Statutes, permitted to acquire private property in land just as is any other member of the community.

PRIVATE ESTATES.

The Duchy of Lancaster is, however, still the private estate of the King, and was that of the Duke of Cornwall till 1841, when it was transferred to the Prince of Wales (afterwards Edward VII.), who in 1883 was granted an annuity of £40,000 a year. The income of each of the Duchies is about the same—some £60,000 a year.

Queen Victoria died in January, 1901, and the King's speech, when he opened parliament in the following month, contained this passage, addressed to the gentlemen of the House of Commons:—

The demise of the Crown renders it necessary that a renewed provision shall be made for the civil list. I place unreservedly at your disposal those hereditary revenues which were so placed by my predecessor, and I have commanded that the papers necessary for a full consideration of the subject shall be laid before you.

FOR THE KING'S CHILDREN.

On March 5 of that year a message was read to the two Houses differing slightly in form. That to the House of Commons was as follows:—

His Majesty being desirous of making competent provision for the honorable support and maintenance of his son the Duke of Cornwall and York, his daughter-in-law, the Duchess of Cornwall and York, and his daughters the Princess Louise, Duchess of Fife, the Princess Victoria and the Princess Clauses of Denmark, and being further desirous that similar provision should be made for her Majesty the Queen in the event of her surviving him, and for the Duchess of Cornwall and York in the event of her surviving the Duke of Cornwall and York, recommends the consideration thereof to the House of Commons, and relies on their attachment to adopt such measures as may be suitable to the occasion.

Thereupon another select committee was appointed, consisting of members of both Houses, and other experienced legislators, under the presidency of Mr. Dalhousie. The sums which had up to that time been voted by parliament were:—

Civil List £335,000

Princess of Wales 40,000

Princess of Wales 10,000

Annuities under the Prince of Wales Children Act... 30,000

Total £475,000

In addition the Princess of Wales was entitled to an annuity of £20,000 in the event of her widowhood.

INSUFFICIENT TO MEET CHARGES.

It was shown to the select committee that during the last thirteen years the sum allowed for the expenses of the Household had, with the exception of the year 1888, proved insufficient to meet the charges, the charges having been supplemented from the Privy Purse. It appeared also that his Majesty had himself instituted an inquiry into the Household establishment, and as a result of which there would be savings as various appointments fell in.

The committee recommended a civil list which, subsequently embodied in an Act of Parliament, made several changes in the old order. The civil list in its present form continues till the month of April after the demise of the Sovereign, as follows:—

Class 1.—Their Majesties Privy Purse £110,000

Class 2.—Salaries of the Household and Retired Allowances 125,800

Class 3.—Expenses of his Majesty's Household 191,000

Class 4.—Works (G. & Upkeep) Windsor Castle and Buckingham Palace 20,000

Class 5.—Royal Bounty, Alms, and Special Services 13,200

Class 6.—Unappropriated 8,000

Total £475,000

In addition there was an annuity of £20,000 to the Prince of Wales, and £10,000 to the Princess of Wales (the committee stating that in view of the youth of their children it was not deemed necessary to make any provision in their regard) and the annuities under the Prince of Wales's Children Act. These were fixed at £18,000 per annum for the joint lives of the three daughters of the King, diminishing by £2,000 at each death, to be paid by quarterly instalments of £1,500 in the event of the widowhood of the Princess of Wales was increased to £20,000, and the total provided for an annuity of £20,000 to the Duchess of Cornwall and York in the event of her surviving the Duke, who is now the Majesty George V. The net increased charge as the result of the Act of 1901 was £20,000 a year, which, as the Victorian pensions fall in, will ultimately be reduced to £22,000.

FOR SALE.

COOK'S TOURIST'S HANDBOOK TO PEKING, TIENTSIN, etc. Price: \$1.50, post free. Apply to ALL BOOKSELLERS, Thos. Cook & Son, Hongkong, May 23, 1910.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Underigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 17th June, 1910, commencing at 2.30 P.M., at his Sales Rooms, DUNDRELL STREET, A QUANTITY OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Comprising:—

Sideboards with Berald Mirrors, Dining Room Dining Table, Overmantels with Berald Mirrors, Writing Desks, Tables, Fenders, &c., &c.

Wardrobes with Berald Glass Doors, Dressing Tables, Brasses and Brass-mounted Bedsteads, Marble-top Washstands, Toilet Sets, Carpets, &c., &c.

One 18 inch Electric Desk Fan, One Cottage Piano by "Rachin", One Cottage Piano by "Collard and Collard", One Harmonium, One Pianola.

Also One Billiard Table with accessories 8' 6" x 4'.

Terms:—Cash on delivery. On View from Thursday, the 16th June, 1910.

MILNERS' PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

As supplied to the principal banks and mercantile houses.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, DUNDRELL STREET.

FOR SALE.

BY private contract, FIRST-CLASS B-CINEMATOGRAPH APPARATUS and ELECTRIC MOTOR MACHINE to drive same. Nearly new; cost \$3,070 new a few months ago; tenders invited—Particulars and order to view. Apply to Mr. R. A. HARDING, 24, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, June 14, 1910.

FOR SALE.

ONE FULL SIZE Burroughs and Watts BILLIARD TABLE WITH ACCESSORIES. Apply to GEO. P. LAMMERT, Hongkong, June 7, 1910.

HANG TAI CO., No. 38, Praya East.

FOR SALE.

LARGE Stocks of AMERICAN PINE, CHINA PINE, TEAK, and Various Kinds of HARDWOOD, &c. Inspection Solicited. PRICES MOST REASONABLE. CHU CHUNG HEE, Manager, Hongkong, May 4, 1910.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—\$15,000,000

Reserve Funds—\$15,000,000

Selling—\$15,000,000

Selling—\$15,000,000

Selling—\$15,000,000

POWELL'S

Ladies' = =

AND

Children's

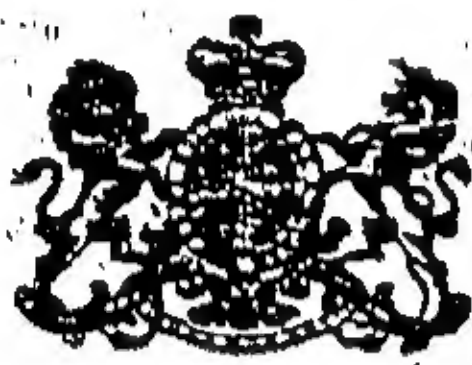
BATHING

SUITS,
CAPS

and

SANDALS.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

A. S. WATSON
& Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CIGAR MERCHANTS
AND TOBACCONISTS.

SPECIAL.

JOHN COTTON'S

Smoking Mixture

Mild and Medium.

The Finest Smoking Mixture in
the market.

CIGARS

de Luxe

Specially manufactured from the finest
selected Manila Tobacco

Lolitas

In boxes of 50 per 100

An Esquisite Smoke \$5.50 \$11.00

El Tamarindo

In boxes of 50 per 100

A very fine cigar in
excellent condition \$4.00 \$8.00

Martin's Tweenies

Per 100.....\$4.50.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED.

Alexandra Buildings.

EMPIRE CINEMATOGRAH
THEATRE.PREMIER HALL OF THE COLONY,
208 VICTORIA ROAD CENTRAL,
Opposite Central Market.Performances: 7.15 to 9 and
9.15 to 11.30, p.m.Reappearance of the Celebrated Juvenile
Artist.The Favourite of the Hongkong Public,
THE WONDERFUL

SADIE.

ALSO
MISS MYRA JAMES
and MR SAM GALE.GRAND MATINEES:
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, at 4 p.m.
at REDUCED PRICES.NEW
PIANOS

ON HIRE

\$10 PER MONTH.

Tuning and Regular

Attention Inclusive.

S. MOUTRIE & Co.,

LIMITED.

Hongkong, April 18, 1907.

MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.

Auctions.

11 a.m.—Auction of salvaged goods ex
S.S. Kweiwang at C. N. C. godown,
West Point.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furni-
ture, ex at Mr Geo. P. Lammy's Sales
Rooms.

General Memoranda.

SATURDAY, June 18:—
11 a.m.—Auction of Miscellaneous Ar-
ticles at Messrs. Hughes & Hughes,
Sales Rooms.
2.30 p.m.—Shooting at Peak Range;
Reserve.
4 p.m.—New Seamen's Institute Opening
Ceremony.
7 p.m.—Special Excursion to Macao.SUNDAY, June 19:—
9 a.m.—Excursion to Macao.
10 a.m.—Shooting at Peak Range; Re-
serve.MONDAY, June 20:—
3.30 p.m.—Quarterly Meeting of the
Mothers' Union at St. Paul's College.TUESDAY, June 21:—
3.45 p.m.—Meeting of the Sanitary
Board.WEDNESDAY, June 22:—
2.15 p.m.—Meeting of the Licensing
Board.THURSDAY, June 23:—
4.12 a.m.—Full Moon.
11.30 a.m.—Lecture by His Lordship the
Bishop in Peak Church.FRIDAY, June 24:—
Midsummer Day.SATURDAY, June 25:—
Annual Tennis Match, Kowloon v. Hong-
kong, at Kowloon.
Opening of the Corinthian Yacht Club's
new premises.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1910.

THE TREND OF PARTY POLITICS.

In the political life of the United States of America it is no rare thing for a new party to spring into being with mushroom like suddenness, to "catch on" for a time, and then to sink into utter oblivion never or seldom to be heard of again. Especially is this so during times of political turmoil, when schisms appear in the ranks of the dominant party in the State. This fact notwithstanding, the student of politics will read with some degree of interest Reuter's message announcing the formation at the Roosevelt Club dinner held at St. Paul of a new combination, which is as yet not distinguished by any particular title, but which is to be led by the ex-President himself, Mr. JAMES R. GARFIELD and Mr. PEARSON. There are a number of reasons which invest this news with more than passing concern. The chief of these is that it comes at a somewhat significant moment. Those who have followed the trend of the controversies which have during recent years been agitating the public mind in America cannot help having observed that forces of unrest are at work in the States; that the people fare in fact, perhaps unconsciously, reaching out for something new. In the States, as in England, the present would appear to be an age of transition. The tariff question without doubt marks the dividing line between the two great parties, the Republicans and the Democrats. The former are still to all intents and purposes the upholders of the Protective system pushed to its extreme limits. The Democrats, on the other hand, are warm advocates of something approximating to Free Trade. In theory the latter believe in the total

abolition of taxes save for the specific purpose of raising revenue. In practice they realise that this consummation has to be gradually attained, for its immediate adoption, would result in commercial chaos of the most disastrous kind. Thus it has been that even in those days when the Democrats have captured the popular vote they have failed to bring their hopes to full fruition. The time has been all too brief; while the process of evolution has been still at work the country has tired of its erstwhile favourites.

Between the two leading parties, therefore, a wide gulf has existed and still continues to make its presence felt. But recent events have tended to show that there are those among the politicians of the States who find their sympathies converging to a middle course, a section who certainly realise the benefits of a protective tariff, but who at the same time would be extremely chary of bolstering up all and sundry industries by this artificial method, no matter what the consequences be to the smaller traders. In practical effect, these men would only grant the beneficial influences of the tariff, to infant industries really needing all the encouragement that the skill of legislators can bestow. The recent revolt of the Republican "insurgents" has a distinct bearing on this aspect of the situation. If, as seems probable, the new party just formed, favours this idea of "the happy medium" in tariff legislation, it is possible that it would attract to its fold most of the "insurgents" who are tiring of the present Republican policy, while it is still more likely that it would command a big following from that numerous company of the body politic who like to traverse the middle ground. But in any event it would naturally "take some years" were the Moderates, as they might be termed, would be a really strong and powerful force in American politics.

We have indicated what we conceive to be the real reason for the appearance of this new party at this particular juncture. It only remains for us to point out the interest which this new movement has for students of British politics and the lesson which it supplies to the British electorate. As in America so at home there is much speculation regarding the imposition of a tariff and its real function towards a nation's industries. It is wisdom lies in the middle course in this matter. Britain should profit from the experience of the United States. She should at any rate go warily in reforming a system which its defenders loudly declare calls for complete remodelling. From the recent utterances of Mr. Chamberlain there appears to be every reason for believing that this will be the policy of the Unionist party when it comes, as sooner or later it must, to carry out the great scheme which it has put into the forefront of its programme. If it does then Unionism will be proceeding on wise and discreet lines.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Commander Peary's daughter is called "Snow-baby" because she was born far up North.

A further case of plague is notified, this time from Shaikwan. This brings the total for the year up to twelve.

So indifferent to his fate was a tramp charged with begging at Kingston, that he went to sleep in court, and was awakened up to hear the case tried and receive seven days' hard.

Miss Ethel Roosevelt, who was taken for a trip in an aeroplane, exclaimed on descending, "I could have gone to the end of the world. How jealous father will be over this."

The Bishop of Exeter, speaking at a conference at Tonnes, said that should anything happen entailing the withdrawal of Bishops from the House of Lords he should not regard it as more than a sentimental misfortune.

According to the Board of Trade's annual return of railway accidents, 971 persons were killed in the course of public traffic on the railways in the United Kingdom last year, and 7,592 were injured. These figures show a decrease of 72 fatalities and 592 cases of injury as compared with 1908. Nearly half the fatalities were caused through persons (including suicides) trespassing on the property of railway companies, and 133 were injured.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal Dutch Petroleum Company has distributed a dividend of 93 per cent. for 1909. The company has oil interests in Deli, South Sumatra, and Borneo.

The Mayor of Indianapolis has ordered all policemen to carry rulers, and measure any hat-pin which appear to exceed the legal limit (half an inch beyond the brim of the hat).

Lord Morley has sanctioned special pensions, totalling £450 per annum, for the widow of Mr. Jackson, the collector who was murdered at Nankai, and one of £220 per annum for his mother.

"The boys in our schools cannot all be clerks getting a master's pay and having to dress like a lord" was a declaration made by Mr. C. Dunkley at the quarterly meeting of the Northamptonshire County Council.

This morning No. 3 Police launch was carried against the Police Pier by the strong tide which was running and a hole was knocked in her starboard bunker. She commenced to fill rapidly, but was quickly beached.

An American inventor, a Mr. Illingham, of Washington, has evolved a means by which passengers with their luggage may be deposited on a station platform while the train is running at the rate of 80 miles an hour.

The Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Limited, report that the total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending 4th June, 1910, amounted to 19,148.79 tons and the sales during the period to 26,379.11 tons.

So much of the time and attention of the clergy has to be devoted to ministering to the sick and dying, said the Bishop of Gloucester, at Charterhouse Chapel, that there was a danger lest people should come to regard the church as a sort of spiritual burial club and the clergy as little more than spiritual undertakers.

So great is the demand for Japanese labour in the Straits and F.M.S. that crimping flourishes in Java. To avoid this restriction enforced by Government in Java, some of the recruiting is carried on underhand and the coolies are shipped from the island as ordinary passengers. Failure attends the official efforts to check the evil.

A rather disgusting state of affairs prevails in Kedah, one of the newly incorporated Malay States. The Malay officials refuse to work with Mr. Maxwell, the British Adviser, and because Sir John Anderson declines to remove him at their request all the public offices at Alor Star have been closed. Mr. Maxwell has run up against some of the old-established influences who have hitherto exploited Kedah for themselves.

A terrible fatality is reported from the Merapi, an active volcano in East Java, which is a favourite spot for tourists. On May 30, a party out on a picnic went to the top of the mountain. One of them, a Miss Sinek, stood at the edge of the crater. Suddenly there was an eruption, a big stone struck her on the head, and she fell into a stream of lava. A doctor who examined the body testified that the blow from the stone must have killed her on the spot.

The rice exporting firms at Saigon are in a bad way, according to the *Avenir du Tonkin*. All the rice mills are now in the hands of Chinese, who fix their own terms on the European dealers who handle the grain. The other day these firms turned and combined to do away with the established custom under which the lion's share of the rice trade profits went to Chinese millers and brokers. But the Chinese stood firm and insisted on old custom. The European exporters failed to hold together, and the Chinese again triumphed.

At a meeting of the China Emergency Appeal Committee (of which Sir Robert Hart is the president) it was reported that during March 1909 it had been received and promised towards the sum of £100,000, which the committee is endeavouring to obtain for the development of medical, normal and theological Training Colleges for Chinese students and for necessary literature for existing colleges in China. Among the more recent contributions have been £770 from Edinburgh and £1,063 from Glasgow.

The Quarterly Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society contains a table showing that whereas wheat harvest every month during the year:—January—Australia, New Zealand, Argentina, Chili; February—India; March—India, Upper Egypt; April—Mexico, Cuba, Lower Egypt, Syria, Persia, Asia Minor; May—North Africa, China, Japan, and the Southern United States of America; June—Mediterranean and Southern France, Central and East United States of America North of 40deg.; July—France, Austria, Hungary, Southern Russia, Northern United States of America, Ontario, and Quebec; August—England, Belgium, Netherlands and Germany, East Canada; September—Scotland, Sweden, Norway, Russia; October—Finland; November—Russia, November—Portugal, South Africa; and December—Burma, South Australia. It is a very complete little table, and shows how the wheat supply pours into England during every month of the year.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Household Cavalry has challenged the right of the Grenadiers to guard the remains of a dead monarch. The matter has been referred to the Master of the Rolls, and will involve much historical research.

During the last fiscal year 1,814 Chinese entered Canada, paying 500 dollars each, which, with the return of registration fees made a total revenue of 907,000 dollars, showing an increase of nearly 100,000 dollars on the revenue from the same source during the previous year. 688 Chinese merchants and their wives and children entered untaxed.

On the arrival at Dover, on May 11, of the Second Division of the Atlantic Battle Fleet from Norway, particulars were obtained of an accident on the battleship London, the flagship of Admiral Keppel, which had delayed the return home. It is stated that the ship's high-pressure cylinder was fractured, but fortunately this was observed by the engineers, and steps were taken which prevented injuries to any of the staff. Alarming rumours obtained currency in the fleet at Dover owing to the Second Division being so late in arriving.

THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

The following order of proceedings has been arranged for the opening of the Seamen's Institute on Saturday next, beginning at 4 p.m.:—Reception of Governor by Sir H. N. Mody and Committee; Prayer by the Rev. A. P. Crofton; Opening Speech by the Bishop of Victoria; Presentation of Institute to Colony by Sir H. N. Mody; Speech by H. E. the Governor.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. H. W. Kilby, of the International Banking Corporation, left Hongkong by the German mail to-day, bound for Singapore.

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, who delivered the Romanes lecture at Oxford this year, chose for his topic Biological Analogies in History.

Mr. E. T. Richardson, Superintendent Engineer of the C.P.R., returned to Hongkong on Thursday from his inspecting trip north.

Admiral Sir William Gervan Luard died on May 19th in his 91st year, the cause of death being injuries received in a carriage accident.

The British North Borneo Herald hears that Capt. Learmonth, of H.M.S. Merlin, and four other Europeans, intend to make an ascent of Mt. Kinabalu and stay ten days near the summit.

The well-known Chinese revolutionist, Dr. Sun Yat Sen, has been seen in the Hawaiian Islands where he is still touring, and the rumour that he has left there for Japan is incorrect.

We hear that the British Consul-General at Canton, Mr. Jamieson, has gone up country on a fortnight's holiday leave. Is the Opium monopoly question to be adjusted in his absence?

His Excellency Sir Chen Tung-hang, the newly appointed Chinese Minister to Berlin, left Hongkong to-day by the German mail southward. All the intrigues set on foot in Canton against him, in connection with the financial management of the Canton-Hankow railway have proved of no avail.

Sir William Brampton Gordon, whose death is announced, was one of the Liberal stalwarts of East Anglia. He had represented North Norfolk in Parliament since 1899. He was a wealthy gentleman farmer owning 2,000 acres in Suffolk, and was a son of the late Mr. Brampton Gordon, M.P., his mother being a daughter of the first Lord Colborne. He first came into prominence as Private Secretary to the late Mr. Gladstone when Chancellor of the Exchequer, whilst afterwards he continued in the same capacity from 1888 to 1874 when Mr. Gladstone was Prime Minister for the first time. For this he received a C.B. in 1874. In 1878 he served on a monetary conference in Paris, and he was on special missions to South Africa in 1879 and 1881, in recognition of which he was made a K.C.M.G. He married in 1888 the second daughter of the fifth Earl of Portsmouth, who died six years later. In the House of Commons he was an influential member, and in 1906 he was appointed Chairman of the Committee of Selection. In 1907 he was made Lord Lieutenant of Norfolk, and he was also a County Councillor of Suffolk. The deceased knight was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge.

TRETHING CHILDREN.

EVERYTHING children have more or less of a dishevelled, which can be controlled by giving Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. All that is necessary is to give the prescribed dose after each operation of the bowels more than natural, and then a good pillow cleanses the system. It is safe and agreeable. For sale by all chemists and druggists.

[Continued.]
JAPANESE STATESMEN
IN BRAZIL.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)
LONDON, June 16.
A message from Rio de Janeiro states that a brilliant reception and ball were given in honour of the Japanese cruiser Ikoma, which has on board a number of Japanese politicians.

Many Ministers and other notable persons were present.

A CABINET VACANCY.

VISCOUNT WOLVERHAMPTON
RESIGNS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)
LONDON, June 16.

Viscount Wolverhampton has resigned his seat in the Cabinet as President of the Council by reason of ill-health.

(Note.—Viscount Wolverhampton, who will be better remembered as Sir H. H. Fowler, has had a long Parliamentary career, which he commenced as the collector of Mr. Villiers. He was first returned to Parliament in 1880 and sat for Wolverhampton East from that date up to 1908, when he was created a Viscount. He had thus represented one constituency for 28 years in succession. He was not long in attracting notice and in 1884 was made Under-Secretary of the Home Department, which office he held for a year. He was made Financial Secretary to the Treasury and a Privy Councillor in 1888, and was first admitted to the Cabinet six years later, when he became President of the Local Government Board. Here he remained two years, when he was appointed Secretary of State for India, and on being transferred a year later to the office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster was decorated with the G.C.S.I. It was three years later—in 1903—that he was given the office from which he is now resigning. Viscount Wolverhampton, who started life as a solicitor, is just 77 years of age, being born at Sunderland in 1830. He has been a prominent member of the Liberal League, and, unlike many of his colleagues, he took the view that the responsibility of the Boer War lay with the Boer Government.—Ed. C.M.)

THE PARTY CON-
FERENCE.

PREPARING THE WAY.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)
LONDON, June 16.

Mr. Asquith presided over a full Cabinet meeting held yesterday afternoon, when it is understood that consideration was given to the details in connection with the proposed party conference on the constitutional question.

Afterwards Mr. Asquith and Mr. Balfour had consultation in reference to the matter of procedure.

The Westminster Gazette, the official organ of the Liberal party, believes that progress is quite satisfactory.

BRITAIN'S YOUTHFUL
HEIR-APPARENT.

QUEEN MARY AS REGENT.

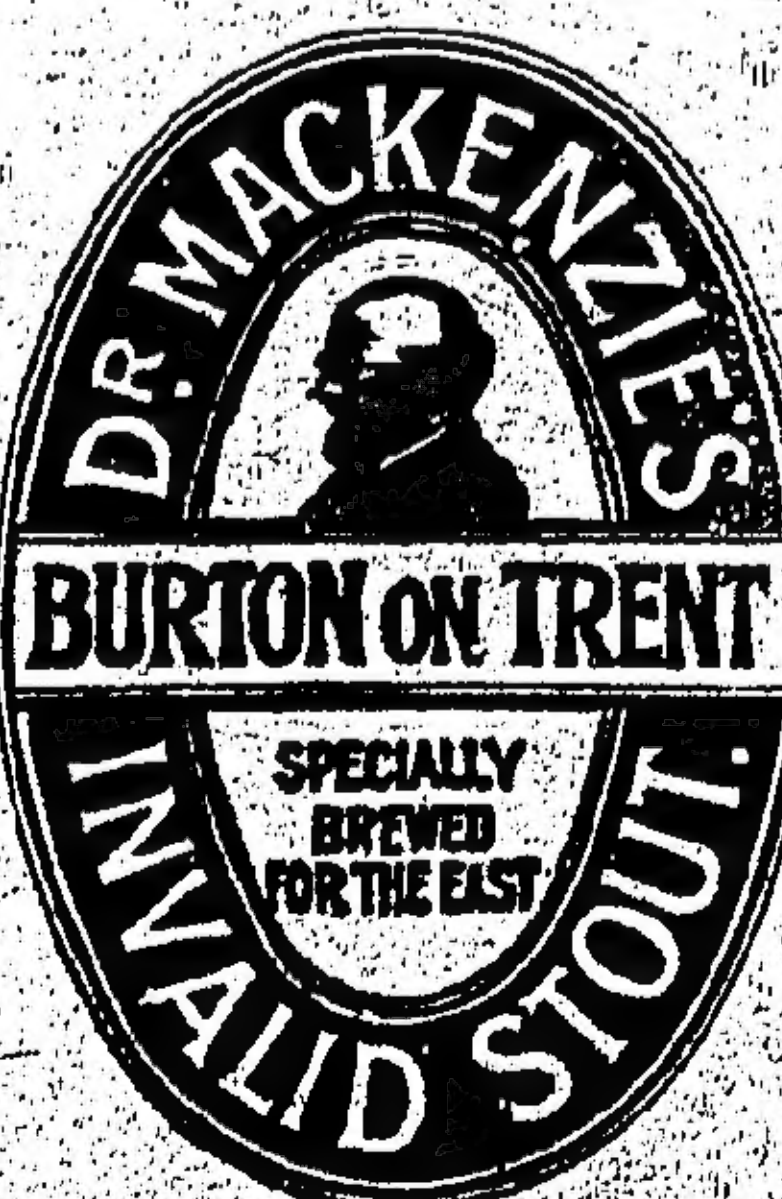
(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)
LONDON, June 16.

Mr. Asquith has introduced in the House of Commons a Regency Bill, which provides that Queen Mary is to be Regent during the minority of the Heir-Apparent, Prince Edward, Duke of Cornwall.

[Note.—The Duke of Cornwall being only 18 years of age on the 23rd of this month, he has still two years to go before he reaches his majority, and consequently, in case of anything happening to cut short the life of King George, a Regent becomes necessary. It was at first thought that the Duke of Connaught would be appointed, but now that he is to go to Canada this step is impossible.—Ed. C.M.]

THE ANNOYING COUGH.

YOUR cough annoys you. Keep on hacking and tearing the delicate membranes if you want to be annoyed. But if you want relief, want to be cured, take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by chemists and druggists.



H. Price & Co., Ltd.

(SOLE AGENTS)

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE NO. 135.

[Continued.]
SOCIALISTIC FAN-
ATICISM.

ATTEMPT ON BOSNIAN
GOVERNOR.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)
LONDON, June 16.

A message from Sarajevo states that a Socialist named Karajic fired five shots at Governor Varesnain of Bosnia as the latter was returning from opening the Bosnian Diet.

The Governor was not hurt, but his assailant committed suicide.

SOUTH AFRICAN PAR-
LIAMENT.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT TO
OPEN.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)
LONDON, June 15.

It is officially announced that the King has designated the Duke of Connaught to open the South African Union Parliament.

THE EGYPTIAN UNREST.

BRITAIN'S FIRM ATTITUDE.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)
LONDON, June 15.

It is reported from Cairo that the Council of Ministers have passed in their original form the new Press law, which the Legislative Council rejected, and the Secret Societies and School Discipline laws, which the Legislative Council had emasculated.

The Government's firmness in overruling the action of the Legislative Council in weakening legislation intended to prevent political crime is creating an excellent impression.

NEW CHINESE ARSENAL.

(Wah Tse Yat Po's Service.)
PEKING, June 15.

The Board of War intends to establish an arsenal in the Shanghai Province on similar lines to the one already existing in Hupoh.

THE YEN-WAI RAILWAY.

GERMANY'S ATTITUDE.

(Wah Tse Yat Po's Service.)
PEKING, June 15.

The German Government has agreed to the proposal that the Yen-Wai Railway shall be constructed by China, but demands the privilege of supplying materials and negotiating the loan.

CHINA'S FINANCIAL
CHAOS.

OFFICIAL SALARIES
REDUCED.

(Wah Tse Yat Po's Service.)
PEKING, June 15.

The Board of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce is short of funds, and in consequence the officials attached thereto are in future to receive only 60 per cent. of their usual salaries.

PROPOSED DIVISION OF
TIBET.

(Wah Tse Yat Po's Service.)
PEKING, June 15.

The Cabinet holds the view that Tibet should be divided into three Provinces.

DR. MACKENZIE'S INVALID STOUT.

It is the best that can be obtained. It is recommended by the Medical Profession everywhere in preference to other brands because it is

LIGHT, PALATABLE and
HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS.

The Government Analyst has examined

samples of this stout and has pronounced it to be both good and sound. What more need be said.

To be had in dozens, cases or single bottles, in Quarts, Pints and Spits from

H. Price & Co., Ltd.

(SOLE AGENTS)

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THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overseas
Countries & in the United States of America and

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	On or about.
SUVERIC	6332	F. S. Cowley	18th Inst. at Noon. 5th

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These booklets are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steamer Passengers.

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REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW

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TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to **SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS**
with transhipment at **CALCUTTA**, in conjunction with the
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
AND 'APCAR LINE.'

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong.			
Steamers from Hongkong.	On or about	Connecting at Calcutta with	On or about
KUTSANG.....	11th June.	UMZINTO.	9th July.

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DODWELL & CO., LD., Agents.
UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITERS.

The Underwood Machine is the best in the market and has been awarded the grand prize at St. Louis Exposition.

ITS WRITING IS ALWAYS IN SIGHT.

It is speedy and durable. It has a **UNIVERSAL KEYBOARD**

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EXPANDED METAL

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FOR PLASTER WORK AND RE-INFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION

AS USED IN

NUMEROUS
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CEILINGS,
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WORKS IN GREAT BRITAIN WALLS, FOUNDATIONS, FLOORS

GREAT BRITAIN **M** FLOORS,
AND AMERICA. ROOFS,
&c.

THE PREMIER REINFORCING MEDIUM
STOCK LIST, PAMPHLETS, AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

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LIMITED AND STOCKPORT GAS PLANTS

GAS ENGINES AND SUCTION GAS PLANTS
OVER 11,000 IN DAILY USE
COST OF RUNNING ABOUT HALF-A-CENT PER HORSE POWER
PER HOUR.

HORNSBY OIL ENGINES.
Awarded the **£1,000 Prize** offered by the War Office for the Best Military Tractor together with **£180 BONUS** for exceeding the requirements of the conditions by 45 Per Cent.

PUMP DRIVERS AND HOISTING ENGINES

made by the **LIDGERWOOD MANFG. Co.**
PUMPS
Various makes in stock, including TANGYE & WORTHINGTON

RICE MILLS.

Quotations for any description of Machinery or Engineering Plant on application to
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KITSON LIGHT
A Brilliant, Safe and Cheap Illuminant by Kerosene Oil.
DODWELL & CO., LTD., Sole Agents.

**OREGON PINE
LUMBER.**
LARGE STOCK OF ALL SIZES ON HAND.

JOHN & ROBERT HARVEY & CO., LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 1770.
THE Undersigned have been appointed **SOLE AGENTS** in Hongkong and South China for the above Company's

WHISKIES.
DODWELL & CO. LTD

INVESTED FUNDS
over £12,000,000. PAID DAILY IN CLAIMS

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE

£1,000 POLICY FOR £2.08.

**PREMIUMS BY MONTHLY INSTALMENTS
WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.**

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents

1933

Shipping.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1910.
PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERSFOR
MARSEILLES & LONDON.TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Steamers	Leaves	Connecting Steamers	Days	Days
to	Hongkong	from Colombo to	Marine	Plymouth
Colombo		Marine & London	(Brindisi)	(London)
Sumatra	June 25	MAIWA	July 24	Friday
ARADIA	June 25	MAIWA	July 24	Friday
DELTA	July 9	MAIWA	Aug. 7	Aug. 13
DELTA	July 23	MAIWA	Aug. 21	Aug. 27
ASSAYE	Aug. 6	MAIWA	Sept. 4	Sept. 10
DEVANHA	Aug. 20	MAIWA	Sept. 18	Sept. 24
ARADIA	Sept. 3	MAIWA	Oct. 1	Oct. 7
DELTA	Sept. 17	MAIWA	Oct. 15	Oct. 21
DELTA	Oct. 1	MAIWA	Oct. 29	Nov. 4
ASSAYE	Oct. 15	MAIWA	Nov. 12	Nov. 18
DEVANHA	Oct. 29	MAIWA	Nov. 26	Dec. 2
ARADIA	Nov. 12	MAIWA	Dec. 10	Dec. 16
DELTA	Nov. 26	MAIWA	Dec. 24	Dec. 30

Passengers change steamers at Colombo, and those for BRINDISI transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at Port Said.

Accommodation in the connecting steamer from Colombo is definitely reserved in Hongkong or at time of booking.

Fares to London (including Suez):

1st Saloon.....£110 Single, £106.14 Return.

2nd ".....£74.8 " £71.12 "

In addition to the above Mail Steamers the following:-

INTERMEDIATE (Non-Transit) STEAMERS

WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON,

CARRYING SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

Steamers	Leaves	Days	Days
to	Hongkong	about	about
London			
STMLA	June 25	29	Aug. 14
MAIWA	July 9	13	Aug. 28
ROMANI	July 23	27	Sept. 11
SUNDA	Aug. 6	24	Oct. 8
NUBIA	Aug. 20	7	Oct. 22
SEBIA	Sept. 3	5	Nov. 19
PAWLAN	Sept. 17	17	Dec. 1

These Steamers call also at Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and at Marseilles.

Fares to London (including Suez):

1st Saloon.....£110 Single, £106.14 Return.

2nd ".....£74.8 " £71.12 "

* Carry 1st and 2nd Saloon Passengers.

For further particulars Apply to

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Superintendent.

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HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
HAMBURG.

EAST-ASIATIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINES.

VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

To HAVRE, BREMEN AND HAMBURG, AND TO NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at through Rates to all European, North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports.

Also via Aden or Port Said, by the Company's "Arabia and Persian Service" to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

For Shanghai, Yokohama & Kobe

S.S. ARABIA 15th June

S.S. MECKLENBURG 1st July

S.S. SCANDIA 14th July

S.S. SAXONIA 28th July

S.S. SPZIA 12th Aug.

For further Particulars, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office

Shipping.



FOR.

STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA,
INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITER-
RANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH
AND LONDON.Through Bills of Lading issued for BATA-
VIA, PERSIAN GULF, CON-
TINENTAL, AMERICAN AND
SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.THE Steamship AROAZIA, Captain S.
BARCHAM, carrying His Majesty's
Mail, will be despatched from this
for BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 26th
June, 1910, at Noon, taking Passengers
and Cargo for the above ports in connection
with the Company's Steamship Malacca,
10,883 tons, from Colombo, Passengers
accommodation in which vessel is secured
before departure from Hongkong.Suez and Valuable all Cargo for France,
and Teas for London (under arrangement) will
be transhipped at Colombo into the mail
steamer proceeding to Marseilles and
London; charge cargo for London, &c., will
be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S.
Arabia, due in London on the 7th August,
1910.Parcels will be received at this Office
until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The
contents and value of all packages are
required.For further Particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, June 11, 1910. 744

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY
SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE BETWEEN
THE FAR EAST AND EUROPE,
VIA DAIREN.

SUMMER SCHEDULE.

(Effective from May 1, 1910).

THIRTEEN WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed of excellently
equipped Sleeping, Dining and 1st Class Cars, operated between Dairen and Changchun
in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with Dairen-Shanghai
Direct Steamer Service by the S.S. "Robe Maru" and "Sakiko Maru" (each 3,877 tons)
as follows:-

NORTH-BOUND.

Station	Train	Time	Days	Days
Dairen			Sat.	Sun.
Shanghai (Steamer)	1.00 p.m.	Sat.	Sun.
Mukden (Train)	10.45 p.m.	Sun.	Mon.
Changchun (Train)	8.00 a.m.	Mon.	Tue.
Harbin (Russian Train)	11.40 a.m.	Tue.	Wed.
Barbin	8.50 p.m.	Wed.	Thu.

Connecting at Harbin with State Express Wagon-Lite State Ex-
press for Moscow. press for Moscow. St. Petersburg.

SOUTH-BOUND.

Station	Train	Time	Days	Days
Harbin			Thurs.	Fri.
Changchun (Russian Train)	11.20 a.m.	Thurs.	Fri.
Mukden (S.M.R. Train)	8.40 p.m.	Fri.	Sat.
Shanghai (Steamer)	4.15 p.m.	Sat.	Sun.
Dairen (Steamer)	4.50 p.m.	Sun.	Mon.
Harbin	1.30 p.m.	Mon.	Tue.

TICKET AGENCIES-The Company's railway and steamer tickets are obtain-
able at all the Agencies of the International Sleeping Car & Express Trains Co. and
Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son.RAILWAY HOTELS-YAMATO HOTEL (Tel. Add: "Yamato") At Dairen
Port Arthur and Changchun, and also very shortly at Mukden, all under the Com-
pany's management.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY, Dairen.

Tel. Add: "Mantatsu." Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A.I. & Lieber's.

FUSHUN COAL

The best steaming coal in the Far East.
Output 3,000 tons per day.Fresh stocks always on hand at Dairen, Newchwang and Tientsin Depots and also
at Chefoo, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore and Penang.

Agents: MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LD.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO.
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Tel. Add: "Mantatsu." Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A.I. & Lieber's.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL LINES.FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE,
Via SUEZ CANAL.FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN,
Via SHANGHAI.

For SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA

STEAMSHIP CAPTAIN To SAIL

MARSEILLES, Via Ports YARRA, RUSTONELL, June 21, at 1 p.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA ERNEST SIMONS, GIRARD, July 4, p.m.

MARSEILLES, Via Ports ARMAND BEHIC, GUYONNET, July 5, at 1 p.m.

TRANSHIPING on the Co.'s Steamers at Singapore for BATAVIA, & Colombo for
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY AND AUSTRALIA, at Port Said for the LIVERPOOL, CONES-
SENSE and BLACK SEA.Through Tickets to London, via Paris, from £27.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours
railway from Marseilles to London. Interpreters meet passengers on their arrival in
Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent,

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

THOS. COOK & SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS
BANKERS, etc.

HEAD OFFICE:-LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

TICKETS to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS
SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the World.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

OFFICIAL AGENTS for the OBERAMMERGAU PASSION PLAYS
of 1910.Head Office for the Far East:
16, DE VOUX ROAD,
Hongkong.Jama Office:
32, WATER STREET,
Yokohama.

Hongkong, April 4, 1908.

FROM EUROPE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship
CAPTAIN ENRIQUE, having arrived, Con-
signees of Cargo are hereby informed that
their goods are being landed and placed at
their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-
hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company, Limited,
whence delivery may be obtained
against Bills of Lading countersigned by
the Undersigned.Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before
Today.All Claims must be presented within ten
days of the steamer's arrival here, after
which date they cannot be recognised.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods
remaining undelivered after the 21st inst.,
will be subject to rent.All broken, chafed and damaged Goods
must be left in the Godowns, where they
will be examined on the 20th inst., at
3 p.m.No Fire Insurance will be effected by us
in any case whatever.This steamer brings on cargo:
Ex s.s. Swift from Stettin.

Ex s.s. Norge from Göteborg.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, June 15, 1910. 753

ROSSIA INSURANCE
COMPANY.

ST. PETERSBURG, RUSSIA.

TOTAL ASSETS.....Rubles 75,000,000

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT
Messrs. MELOCHERS & CO. have
been appointed our AGENTS in Hong-
kong.Referring to the above Notice, we have
taken over the Agency of the
ROSSIA INSURANCE COMPANY
And we are prepared to Accept Orders for

